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COAL ENTERPRISES FULFILL PLAN; SOME HANDICAPS OBSERVED IN INDUSTRY

Reports from the Donbass indicate that both Gorlovskugol' and Kalininugol' trusts have exceeded the 1950 first-quarter plan. Labor productivity for the latter trust was 4.2 percent higher in March than in January.(1) However, Stalinugol' Combine suffers a shortage of technical personnel: only 72 percent of its chief engineers and only 18 percent of the chief mechanics are actually engineers.(2)

Another area of the Donbass is likewise experiencing difficulties. Socialist competitions are poorly organized and managed in the Mine imeni Lenin and other enterprises of the coal industry in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. This has led to poor utilization of modern coal-mining machinery and mechanisms. (3)

In the Moscow Coal Basin, both Moskvougol' and Tulaugol' combines had completed the 1950 first quarter plan by 29 March. The plan for shipping and development work was completed by the former by the same date and by the latter even earlier. Average daily mining increased, over the same period of 1949, 12.7 percent for Moskvougol' Combine and 19.3 percent for Tulaugol' Combine.(4) Labor productivity increased 14.8 percent in March 1950 as compared with March 1949 in Moskyougol' Combine. This was the result of intensified mechanization of the mines. (5)

In spite of fulfilling the quarter plan, very uneven work is reported from the Tula area. Poor development work in one mine of the Tulaugol' Combine makes it difficult for miners to fulfill their quota; under favorable circumstances, they would be able to double or triple it. On 7 April one group worked a total of 3 hours because of a poorly developed mine face. On 8 April they worked only $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours and mined 45 tons of coal as against a planned 60 tons. On 10 April the group did not work more than 5 hours but in that time mined 93 tons of coal. One miner who fulfilled his March quota 126 percent mined 21 tons instead of the norm of 10 tons on 14 March but only 5 tons on 21 March. (6)

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Miners of "Karagandaugheranowy" Trust were the first in the Karaganda Resin to complete she 1950 insit-quarter plan. Leninugol' Trust finished the quarter plan 6 days about of "Sadule and Karagandaugol' Combine as a whole had completed the program by 29 March. Coal mining in the combine had increased 16.5 persent over the first quarter of 1949.(7)

The first mine in the Karagonda Basin to complete the Five-Year Plan was No 50-52, on 11 March. The Mine imeni Zhdanov, largest in the basin, also completed the Five-Year Plan, on 12 April (8)

The increase of mechanization of mining in the Karaganda Basin is well exemplified by Mine No 47 where all production processes, including cutting, loading, hauling, and loading coal onto reilroad cars, have been mechanized. Coal-mining combines of the Makerov type are being employed at all three mine faces. (9)

Reports from the Kuzbass indicate that miners of this area also completed the 1950 first-quarter plan. (10) This attainment was achieved by Belovugol' Trust by 38 March; on the same day, miners of Anzherskiy Mine, oldest mine in the Kuzbass, completed their first-quarter quota both for steam and coking coals. Labor productivity in this mine increased 28 percent over the same period of 1949 and the quality of coal was considerably improved. During March the ash content of coal was 0.73 percent below the established standard.(11)

It was reported on 19 April that miners of the Kyzyl-Kiya Mine in Kirgizia had recently completed the Five-Year Plan. The achievements of these miners have shown steady progress during the postwar Five-Year Plan. In 1946, they delivered to the country 5 percent more coal than in 1945; in 1947, mining increased another 20 percent. During this same year four out of the five coal pits in the mine completed their quotas ahead of schedule. The rate of coal mining continued to increase in 1948 and 1949; in the letter year, it was 19.2 percent more than in the Frewar year 1940 and almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as in the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan.

Veccanization has played an important role in the increased progress of the mine. Many new conveyers, electric locomotives, and other mechanisms have been acquired by the mine during the postvar Five-Year Plan.

Other mines in Kirgizia are less successful. Mine No 6, the largest and most mechanized in the republic, is lagging behind in its mining speed. Mines No 1-1-bis and "Dzhal" are also failing to work satisfactorily.(12)

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